

PHILLIP WILLIS

POCKET FLASK APPARATUS

SPECIFICATION

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to pocket flasks. More particularly, the invention concerns a novel pocket flask that includes a first chamber for containing a liquid, a second chamber for containing tobacco and a third chamber for housing a pipe.

Discussion of Prior Art

A number of pocket flasks for containing various materials have been suggested in the past. One such pocket flask is disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 2,750, 066 issued to Shekter. The Shekter pocket flask is of a suitable size and shape to be carried in the pocket and contains a chamber for liquid and also one or more additional, separate chambers suitable for carrying a medicine in either dry or liquid form.

The Patent to Behrman No. 842, 066 discloses a tobacco box having a central longitudinal partition by which the box is divided into two compartments, one for storage of a plug of tobacco and the other for holding a plug from which portions may have been severed. A cutter closes one of

the compartments and can be used for cutting off a chewing piece from the tobacco plug.

A multi-compartment canteen is disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 975, 939 issued to Edwards. The Edwards Patent concerns a canteen that embodies separate compartments which may contain water, carbide and matches. Patent No. 1, 600, 758 issued to Goldstein describes a pocket container which can be used as a receptacle for tobacco, tobacco user appliances and carbide.

Summary of the Invention

By way of summary, the present invention concerns a pocket flask comprising of a housing having a curved side wall and a bottom wall connected to the sidewall; a first partition wall dividing the housing into a first liquid chamber and a second chamber; a second partition wall dividing the second chamber into a tobacco chamber and a pipe housing chamber; a pipe telescopically receivable within the pipe housing chamber; a first cover means pivotally connected to the housing for the urging of the pipe inwardly of said pipe housing chamber against the urging of a spring and for closing said open top of said pipe housing chamber, the first cover means being movable between a first open position and a second closed position; and a closure wall connected to the housing for substantially closing the first liquid

chamber, the closure wall having a pouring opening formed therein for pouring liquid from the liquid chamber.

With the foregoing in mind, it is an object of the present invention to provide a compact, easy to use flask that can be carried within the user's pocket for sealably containing in separate compartments a liquid beverage, smoking tobacco and a smoking pipe.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pocket flask of the aforementioned character which includes easy to use closure means for sealably closing the various compartments of the pocket flask.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pocket flask as described in the preceding paragraphs which is attractive in appearance and one which can be economically manufactured.

For a further description and understanding of the invention, and for the particular features and advantages thereof, reference should be made to the following description of one embodiment of the invention and the drawings thereof.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a generally perspective view of one form of the pocket flask apparatus of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a generally perspective view of one form of the pipe

component of the pocket flask apparatus of the invention.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the pocket flask shown in figure 1.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along lines 4-4 of figure 3.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the apparatus showing the tobacco compartment cover in an open position.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along lines 6-6 of figure 1.

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along lines 7-7 of figure 1.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of an alternate form the apparatus showing a different type of liquid compartment cover in an open position.

Figure 9 is a, cross-sectional view of the alternate form the apparatus showing the liquid compartment cover in an closed position.

Figure 10 is an enlarged, generally perspective view, partly broken away to show internal construction, of the alternate form of liquid compartment cover of the invention.

Description of the Invention

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to figures 1 through 4, one form of the pocket flask apparatus of the present invention is there shown. This form of the apparatus comprises a housing 14 having a curved side wall 16 and a bottom wall 18 connected to the sidewall. A first partition wall 20

divides the housing into a first liquid chamber 22 for containing a liquid, such as a liquid beverage and a second chamber 24. A second partition wall 26 divides second chamber 24 into a tobacco chamber 25 and a generally cylindrically shaped, pipe housing chamber 28. As indicated in figures 4 and 5, a spacer block 25a is positioned within the lower portion of tobacco chamber 25.

Telescopically receivable within pipe housing chamber 28 is one form of the conventional smoking pipe 31 of the apparatus of the invention. As best seen in figures 4 and 5, biasing means, shown here as a coil spring 29, is provided for biasing pipe 30 outwardly of chamber 28 in the manner shown in figure 5. A first cover means, shown as cover 32, is pivotally connected to housing 14 for urging pipe 31 inwardly of pipe housing chamber 28 and for closing the open top of the second chamber in the manner shown in figure 6. To maintain cover 32 in the closed position, connector means are provided. These connector means, which is of a character well known to those skilled in the art, here comprises a hook-like member 34 provided on cover 32 and a hook-like protuberance 36 provided on side wall 16 of housing 14. With this construction, when the cover 32 is pivotally moved downwardly against the urging of coil spring 29 from the open position shown in figure 5 into the closed position shown in figure 6, a hook like member 34 will snap into a

locking engagement with protuberance 36 so as to maintain the cover 32 in the closed position. However, a downward force exerted on cover 32 against the urging of spring 29 will permit the cover to be pivotally moved into the open position shown in figure 5.

As best seen in figures 1 and 3, a closure wall 36 is connected to housing 14 for substantially closing first liquid chamber 22. As indicated in figure 6 of the drawings, closure wall 36 includes a generally tubular shaped extension 40 which defines a pouring opening 42 for pouring liquid from first liquid chamber 22.

A second cover means is pivotally connected to closure wall 36 for sealing pouring opening 42 in a manner to block fluid flow from liquid chamber 22. This second cover means here comprises a pivot arm 42 which is pivotally connected to closure wall 36 and is also connected to a closure cap 44, which is receivable over extension 40 and functions to sealably close pouring opening 42. As indicated in figure 6 of the drawings, the second cover means is movable between the open position shown in figure 6, wherein liquid can be poured through pouring opening 42, and the second position shown in figure 4 wherein the closure cap 44 substantially seals the pouring opening. A conventional O-ring 47 (figure 6) is disposed within closure cap 44 for sealably engaging tubular wall 40 of the pouring opening

when the second cover means is in the closed position.

Turning next to figures 8 through 10, an alternate form of the pocket flask apparatus of the invention is there shown. This form of the apparatus is similar in many respects to the form of the apparatus illustrated in figures 1 through 7 and like numerals are used in figures 8 through 10 to identify like components. As best seen in figures 8 and 9, this latest form of the invention also comprises a housing 14 having a curved side wall and a bottom wall 18 connected to the sidewall. A first partition wall 20 divides the housing into a first liquid chamber 22 for containing a liquid, such as a liquid beverage, and a second chamber 24. A second partition wall 26 divides second chamber 24 into a tobacco chamber 25 and a generally cylindrically shaped, pipe housing chamber 28. As before, a spacer block 25a is positioned within the lower portion of tobacco chamber 25 (figure 9).

Telescopically receivable within pipe housing chamber 28 is one form of the conventional smoking pipe 31 of the apparatus of the invention and biasing means, shown here as a coil spring 29, is provided for biasing pipe 30 outwardly of chamber 28. A first cover means, shown as cover 32, is of identical construction and operation as the cover described in connection with the first embodiment of the invention.

As best seen in figures 8 and 9, a closure wall 56 is connected to

housing 14 for substantially closing first liquid chamber 22. Closure wall 56 includes a generally tubular shaped, externally threaded extension 58 which defines a pouring opening 60 for pouring liquid from first liquid chamber 22. A second cover means is pivotally connected to closure wall 56 for sealing pouring opening 60 in a manner to block fluid flow from liquid chamber 22. This second cover means here comprises a pivot arm 62 which is pivotally connected to closure wall 56 and is also connected to an internally threaded closure cap 64, which is threadably connectable to extension 58. When the threaded cap is threadably connected to extension 58 in the manner indicated in figure 9, the cap functions to sealably close pouring opening 60. As indicated in figure 8 of the drawings, the second cover means is movable between the open position shown in figure 8, wherein liquid can be poured through pouring opening 60 and the second position shown in figure 10 wherein the closure cap 64 substantially seals the pouring opening. A conventional O-ring 67 (figure 10) is disposed within closure cap 64 for sealably engaging tubular wall 58 of the pouring opening when the second cover means of this latest form of the invention is in the closed position. To enable the closure cap to be rotated relative to the pivot arm 62, the cap is provided with the circumferential groove 70 which receives a ring shaped member 72 to which the outboard end 62a of the pivot arm is connected.

With this construction, cap 64 is free to rotate relative to pivot arm 60 to enable the cap to be threadably interconnected with and disconnected from pouring spout 58.

Having now described the invention in detail in accordance with the requirements of the patent statutes, those skilled in this art will have no difficulty in making changes and modifications in the individual parts or their relative assembly in order to meet specific requirements or conditions. Such changes and modifications may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention, as set forth in the following claims.